1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)
4	ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 642 By: Paxton of the Senate
5	and
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7	Hilbert of the House
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9	An Act relating to workers' compensation; amending 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to exclusive
10	liability; expanding rights and remedies granted to certain persons; stating effect of provisions to
11	certain contracts; making language gender neutral; updating statutory references; defining terms;
12	authorizing agreement between contractors to provide certain insurance coverage; providing for deduction
13	of premiums under certain agreements; clarifying application of certain rights and remedies;
14	prohibiting coverage for certain contractors without agreement; providing for codification; and declaring
15	an emergency.
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
19	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, is
20	amended to read as follows:
21	Section 5. A. The rights and remedies granted to an employee
22	subject to the provisions of the Administrative Workers'
23	Compensation Act shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies
24	of the employee, his <u>or her</u> legal representative, dependents, next

1 of kin, or anyone else claiming rights to recovery on behalf of the 2 employee against the employer, including a general contractor that provides workers' compensation insurance coverage to a subcontractor 3 pursuant to Section 2 of this act, or any principal, officer, 4 5 director, employee, stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the employer on account of injury, illness, or death. Negligent acts of 6 a co-employee may not be imputed to the employer. 7 No role, capacity, or persona of any employer, principal, officer, director, 8 9 employee, or stockholder other than that existing in the role of 10 employer of the employee shall be relevant for consideration for purposes of this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, 11 12 and the remedies and rights provided by this act the Administrative 13 Workers' Compensation Act to an employee or other person claiming rights to recovery on behalf of the employee shall be exclusive 14 regardless of the multiple roles, capacities, or personas the 15 employer may be deemed to have. 16

Β. Notwithstanding the date of the injury, illness, or death of 17 an employee, nothing in subsection A of this section shall affect 18 any provision in an executed contract that requires the employer, or 19 any principal, officer, director, stockholder, partner, or prime 20 contractor of the employer, to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless 21 another person or entity against liability for the injury, illness, 22 or death of an employee, including, but not limited to, the ability 23 or requirement to insure for such claims. 24

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C. Exclusive remedy shall not apply if:

An employer fails to secure the payment of compensation due
 to the employee as required by this act the Administrative Workers'
 <u>Compensation Act</u>. An injured employee, or his or her legal
 representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his or
 her option, elect to claim compensation under this act the
 <u>Administrative Workers' Compensation Act</u> or to maintain a legal
 action in court for damages on account of the injury or death; or

9 2. The injury was caused by an intentional tort committed by the employer. An intentional tort shall exist only when the 10 employee is injured as a result of willful, deliberate, specific 11 12 intent of the employer to cause such injury. Allegations or proof 13 that the employer had knowledge that the injury was substantially certain to result from the employer's conduct shall not constitute 14 an intentional tort. The employee shall plead facts that show it is 15 at least as likely as it is not that the employer acted with the 16 purpose of injuring the employee. The issue of whether an act is an 17 intentional tort shall be a question of law. 18

19 C. D. The immunity from civil liability described in subsection 20 A of this section shall apply regardless of whether the injured 21 employee is denied compensation or deemed ineligible to receive 22 compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation 23 Act.

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D. E. If an employer has failed to secure the payment of
compensation for his or her injured employee as provided for in this
act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, an injured
employee, or his or her legal representative if death results from
the injury, may maintain an action in the district court for damages
on account of such injury.

7 E. F. The immunity created by the provisions of this section
8 shall not extend to action against another employer, or its
9 employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker where
10 such other employer does not stand in the position of an
11 intermediate or principal employer to the immediate employer of the
12 injured or deceased worker.

F. G. The immunity created by the provisions of this section 13 shall not extend to action against another employer, or its 14 employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker even 15 though such other employer may be considered as standing in the 16 position of a special master of a loaned servant where such special 17 master neither is the immediate employer of the injured or deceased 18 worker nor stands in the position of an intermediate or principal 19 employer to the immediate employer of the injured or deceased 20 worker. 21

22 G. H. This section shall not be construed to abrogate the 23 loaned servant doctrine in any respect other than that described in 24 subsection \mp G of this section. Nothing in this act the <u>Administrative Workers' Compensation Act</u> shall be construed to
 relieve the employer from any other penalty provided for in this act
 <u>the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act</u> for failure to secure
 the payment of compensation under this act the Administrative
 Workers' Compensation Act.

H. I. For the purpose of extending the immunity of this
section, any architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor
shall be deemed an intermediate or principal employer for services
performed at or on the site of a construction project, but this
immunity shall not extend to the negligent preparation of design
plans and specifications.

12 I. J. If the employer has failed to secure the payment of 13 compensation as provided in this act the Administrative Workers' 14 <u>Compensation Act</u> or in the case of an intentional tort, the injured 15 employee or his or her legal representative may maintain an action 16 either before the <u>Oklahoma Workers' Compensation</u> Commission or in 17 the district court, but not both.

18 SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified 19 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 126 of Title 85A, unless there 20 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

21 A. For the purposes of this section:

1. "General contractor" means a person who undertakes to procure the performance of work or a service, either separately or through the use of subcontractors. General contractor shall 1 include, but is not limited to, a principal contractor, an original 2 contractor, a prime contractor or other analogous term, and a 3 premises owner who contracts all or part of the work being performed 4 on the premises;

5 2. "Provides workers' compensation insurance coverage" means to make available workers' compensation insurance coverage. Workers' 6 compensation insurance coverage may be provided, even if it does not 7 ultimately cover an incident, so long as it was made available to 8 9 the subcontractor. The following does not constitute acceptable or 10 relevant evidence to suggest that workers' compensation insurance made available to a subcontractor was not provided to the 11 12 subcontractor:

a. timing discrepancies between the issuance of workers'
 compensation insurance policies and contracts between
 and among general contractors and subcontractors,

b. factual discrepancies in secondary documentation such
as certificates of insurance or enrollment forms,

- c. a general contractor's lack of notice of election of
 coverage, or
- 20 d. payment of premiums, or lack thereof, by the general
 21 contractor; and

3. "Subcontractor" means a person who contracts with a general contractor to perform all or part of the work or services that the general contractor has undertaken to perform. B. A general contractor and a subcontractor may enter into a
 written agreement under which the general contractor provides
 workers' compensation insurance coverage to the subcontractor and
 employees of the subcontractor.

5 C. If a general contractor has workers' compensation insurance to protect the general contractor's employees and if, in the course 6 and scope of the general contractor's business, the general 7 contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor who does not 8 9 have employees, the general contractor shall be treated as the 10 employer of the subcontractor for the purposes of the Administrative 11 Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the 12 deduction of premiums paid in accordance with subsection D of this 13 section. A premises owner who acts as a general contractor shall be treated as the employer of all subcontractors for the purposes of 14 the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an 15 agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with 16 subsection D of this section. 17

D. If a general contractor elects to provide coverage, then the actual premiums based on payroll that are paid or incurred by the general contractor for the coverage may be deducted from the contract price or other amount owed to the subcontractor by the general contractor.

E. An agreement under this section makes the general contractorthe employer of the subcontractor and the subcontractor's employees

only for the purposes of this title. A subcontractor or
 subcontractor's employee's rights and remedies against the general
 contractor or any principal, officer, director, employee,
 stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the general contractor
 shall be subject to the limitations pursuant to Section 5 of Title
 85A of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, a person who 7 F. performs work or provides a service for an oil or gas well operator 8 9 and who is an independent contractor that has no employees shall be 10 treated in the same manner as an independent contractor with 11 employees and is not entitled to coverage under the general 12 contractor's workers' compensation insurance policy unless the 13 independent subcontractor and the general contractor enter into an agreement under this section. 14

15 SECTION 3. It being immediately necessary for the preservation 16 of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby 17 declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and 18 be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

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20 COMMITTEE REPORT BY: OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC SAFETT, dated - 04/22/2025 - DO PASS.

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